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# SOIL CONSERVATION

*tips*

LITERARY  
CIRCULATION RECORD

★ OCT 21 1959 ★

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOR SPORTSMEN



Smart hunters look for conservation farms and ranches. Soil conservation practices give you tips on where you can find good hunting and fishing. Most farmers are friendly to considerate sportsmen.

## BORDERS



Borders planted or cut out along wood's edges by conservation-minded farmers provide homes for quail, rabbits, ruffed grouse, and pheasants. A word of appreciation to the farmer for his work costs you nothing.

## WINDBREAKS



Windbreaks prevent soil from blowing, protect buildings, and provide winter food and shelter for game. Also they tip you off to good hunting. Get acquainted with conservation farmers before hunting their land.

## ODD AREAS



Many farmers devote fence rows, abandoned roads, and other such "odd areas" to wildlife. They plant them to trees and shrubs that provide wildlife food and cover. Friendly relations with the farmer help repay him for these efforts.

## IRRIGATION RESERVOIRS



Irrigation reservoirs and flood-prevention dams furnish stopover spots for thousands of migrating ducks and geese. These stored waters are part of a nationwide program of soil and water conservation. They provide good fishing, too.

# FARM PONDS

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Farm ponds built by farmers for soil and  
conservation have improved duck production and  
habitat throughout the United States. Stop by the  
ponds to get permission to hunt and fish.

Intercropping usually is a sign of good hunting in pheasant country. This soil conservation practice furnishes game food and shelter. Be careful not to shoot toward buildings, stock, or field workers.



# MARSH IMPROVEMENT

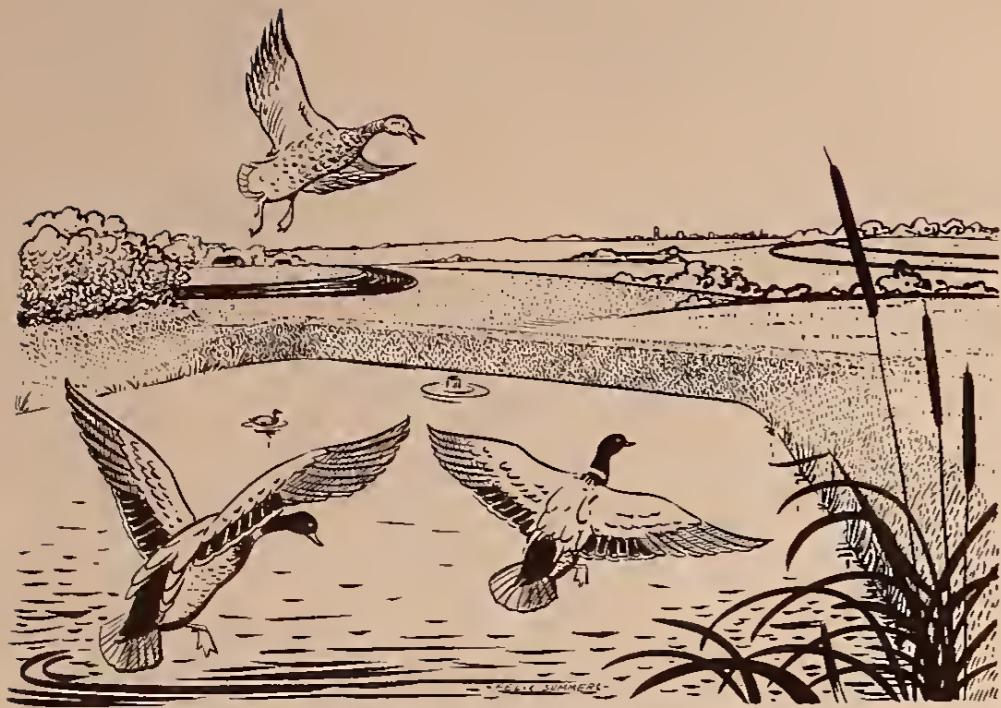


# PROTECTED



# SOIL CONSERVATION *tips* FOR SPORTSMEN

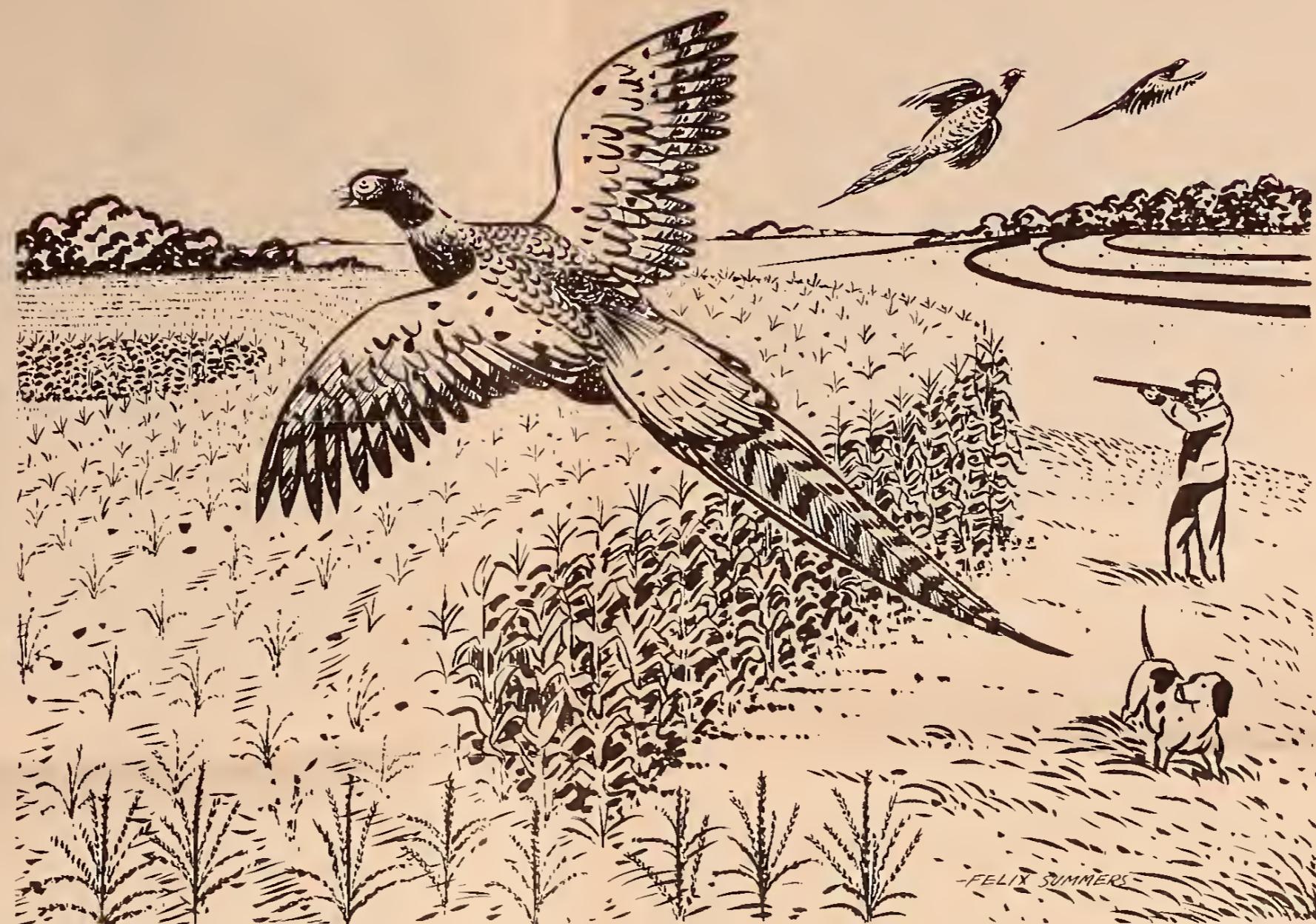
## FARM PONDS



Twa million farm ponds built by farmers far sail and water conservation have improved duck production and duck hunting throughout the United States. Stop by the farmhouse and get permission ta hunt and fish.

Stripcropping usually is a sign af gaad hunting in pheasant country. This sail conservation practice furnishes game food and shelter. Be careful nat to shoot toward buildings, livestock, or field workers.

## STRIPCROPPING



## GRASSED WATERWAYS



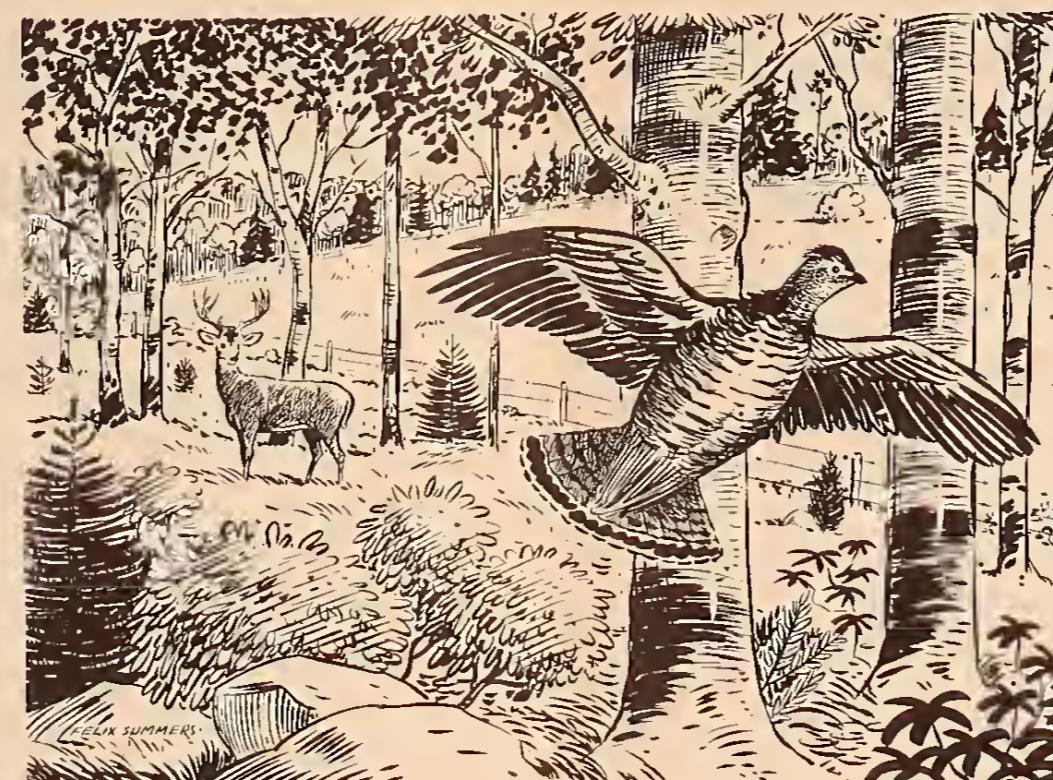
Grassed waterways tip you off to silt-free streams. The grassy edges make nesting places far quail and pheasants. Leave fences standing and gates as you find them.

## MARSH IMPROVEMENT



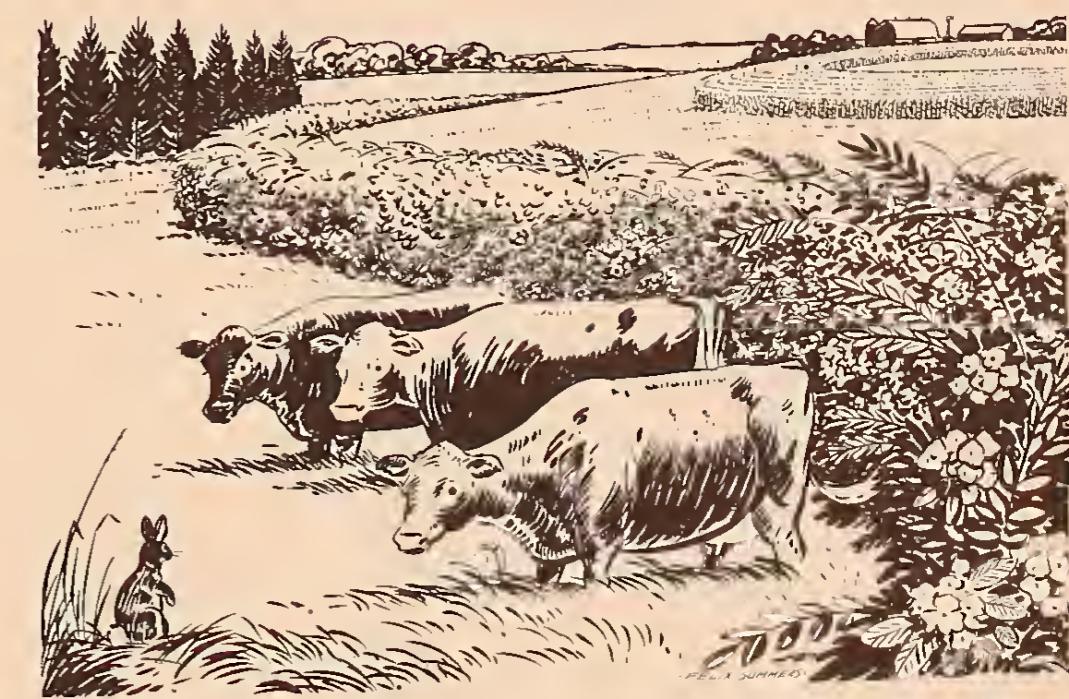
Many wet spots on farms are managed far furbearers and waterfowl as part af farm conservation work. Why nat get your sportsmen's club ta study the wildlife work of your sail conservation district and lend a hand?

## PROTECTED WOODLANDS



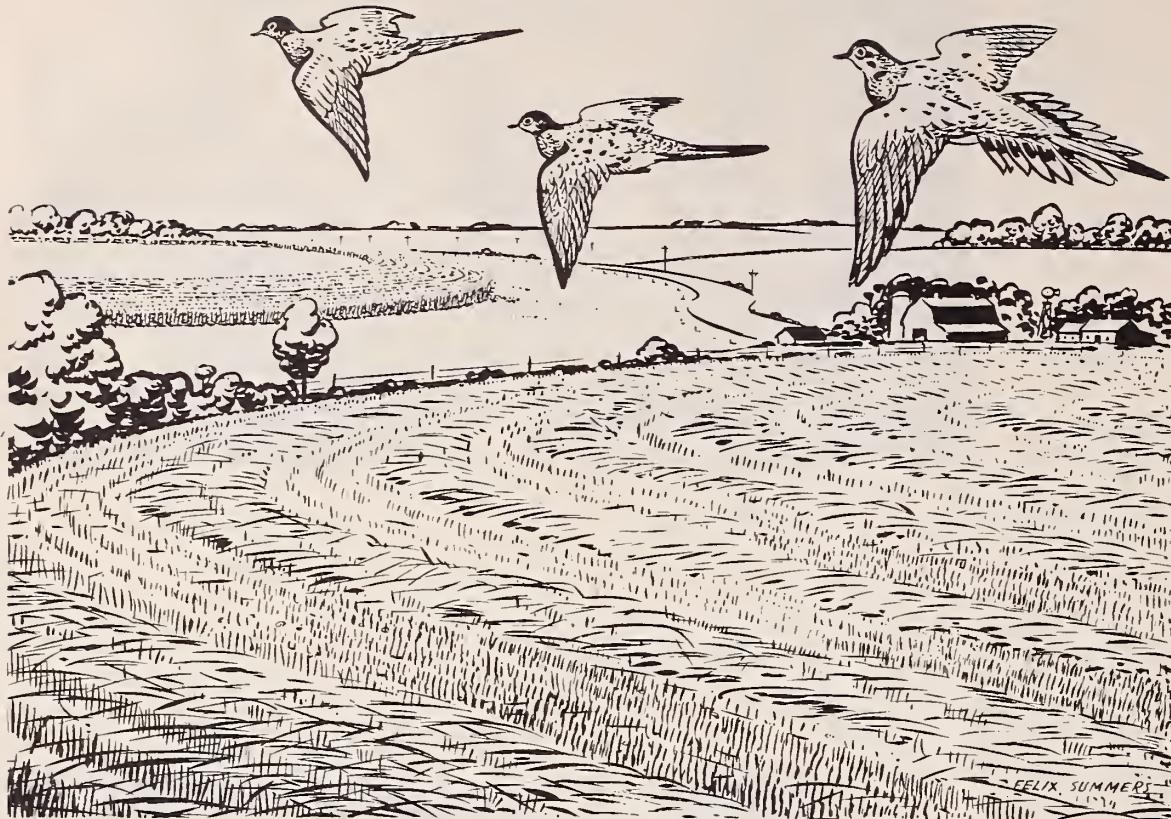
Woodlands protected by sail and water conservation practices support deer, grouse, squirrels, and other wildlife. Be careful when you are in your farmer friend's woods—fire destroys wildlife as well as trees.

## LIVING FENCES



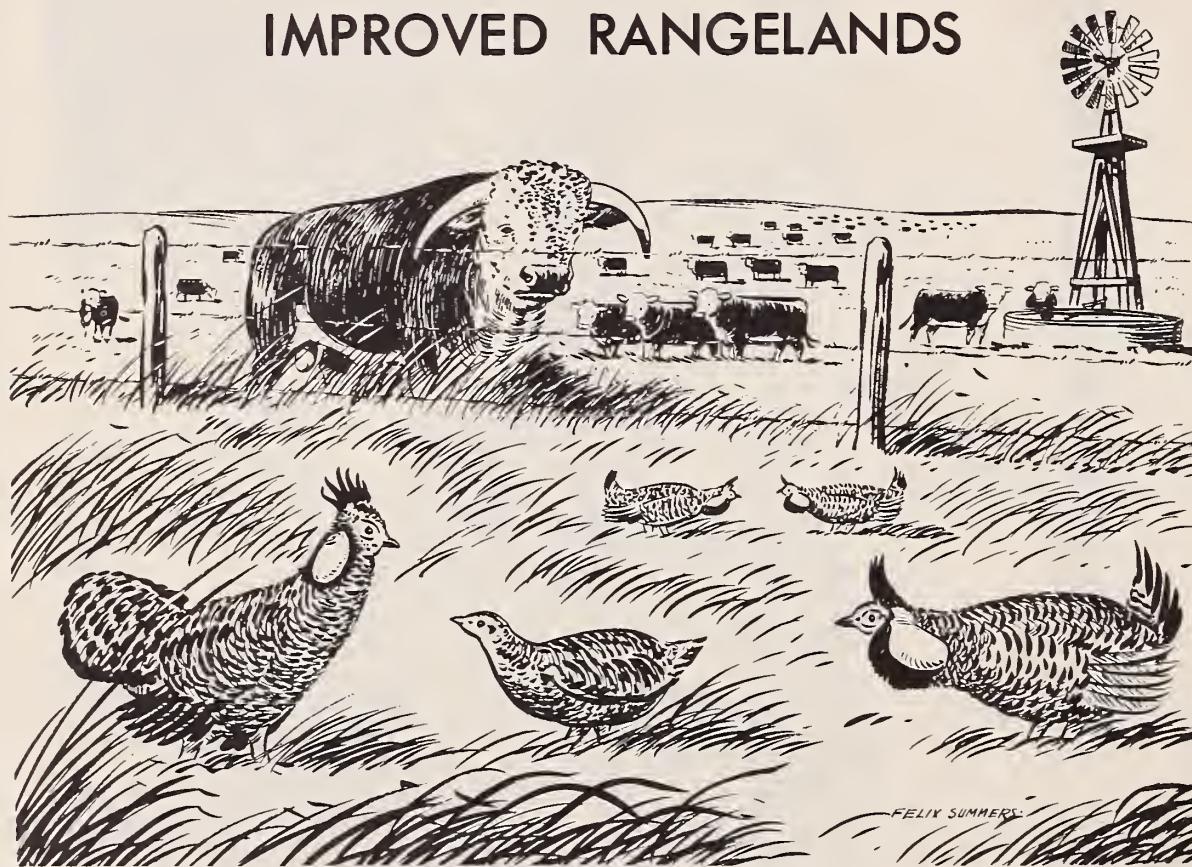
Living fences are a sign of a conservation farmer. They are a sign far the rabbit hunter, too. Living fences provide travel lanes and wildlife shelter and food. Don't shaat toward livestock.

## CROP RESIDUES



Stubble mulches and crop residues, conserved by farmers, furnish the seeds and waste grains that are choice foods of mourning doves. Observing rules of good sportsmanship opens many posted acres to hunters.

## IMPROVED RANGELANDS



The better grass cover on improved rangelands furnishes homes for prairie chickens and other grassland game. The better water supplies furnish water for game birds and animals as well as for livestock.